Choice Remarks,

On the most Observable

ACTIONS

Performed by

Lewis the XIV.

PRESENT

KING

IN

FRANCE.

LONDON,
Printed for *Richard Janeway*, in *Queens-Head-Ally*, in *Pater-Noster Row*. In the Year 1681.

~~Gay 681.110.20F~~
Gay 1681.265.736F
HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
IN MEMORY OF
LIONEL DE JERSEY HARVARD
CLASS OF 1915
Feb. 8, 1926

Choice Remarks

On the most oblervable Actions, performed by *Lewis* the XIV. Present King in *France*.

Lewis the 13th. by his last Will and Testament, ordained that the Queen his Wife should have the Government and Charge of the Person of King *Lewis* the 14th. his Son, during his Minority, and the Regency of the Kingdom. This young Prince was not much advanced in the fifth year of his Age ere he began to triumph over his Enemies, through the successful Conduct of the Duke *D' Anguien* at the memorable Battel of *Rocroy*, and the gaining of *Thionville*, after a Siege of twenty-two days.

The Duke of *Orleans* the Kings Uncle, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, added to his Victories the taking of *Graveline*, where *Marshal de Gassion* gave most signal Proofs of his Vallor. Thus *Luxemburgh*, being taught that an Infant King, might be Victorious, *Germany* was now to learn the same Lesson. The Duke of *Anguien* advances to the Banks of the *Rhine*, Attacks the *Bavarian* Army, and three times defeats them. He surrounds and takes *Philipsburgh*, for which reason *Wormes* would not dispute with him any longer for her Liberty, no more then *Mayence*, besides a great number of other Cities that gloried in opening their Gates to the Conquerer. The retaking of *Lerida* in some measure counterballanc'd so many great advantages. But the next year we continued the Progress of our Conquests in *Lorraine* by the taking *La Mothe*, where the *Sieur Magalotti* who commanded for the King, received his deaths wound; and in *Catalogna* under the conduct of the *Count* of *Harcourt*, who was received into *Barcellona* with applause and Acclamation. He defeated the *Spaniards* at the Battel of *Lirens*, in which the Enemy lost between five and six thousand Men. After that he took the City of *Balagnier*, some Months after that, the Count of *Plessis-Praslin*, had also in *Roussillon* reduced *Roses* to his Majesties obedience.

During

During ſo many brave exploits the *Duke* of *Orleans* was was not idle in *Flanders*, where he took by force the Cities of *Bourbourk*, *Linke*, *Lens*, *Bethune*, *Lisers*, *St. Venant*, *Armentieres*, *Menene*, and other places in that Province. Nor was the *Duke d'Anguien* leſs proſperous in *Germany*, where that young Prince gave Battel to the Imperialiſts and *Bavarians*, whom he defeated near to *Nortlingen*, with the loſs of their General *Mercy*, who was killed with a Muſket ſhot, and their General *Gleen*, who was taken Priſoner, who afterwards exchanged for Marſhal *Grammont*, who fell into the Enemies hands at the beginning of the Fight. Inſomuch, that by that Victory, the *Imperialiſts* and *Bavarians* were very much weakened, and conſtrained to retire out of our way for their ſecurity, which gave us opportunity to take *Treves*, and ſettle the Elector of that place.

1645. This year concluded happily with the Marriage of *Vladiſlaus*, King of *Poland*, with the Princeſs *Louiſe Maria de Gonzaga of Mantua*, Daughter of *Charles* Duke of *Gonzaga*, *Cleves*, *Mantua* and *Nevers* deceaſed.

So many glorious ſucceſſes happening to our Nation beat in the minds of the Spaniard that Stomacheful deſpight which was the occaſion of much Diviſion at *Rome*. For as that City is the place where the Animoſity between the French and Spaniard moſt publickly appears, it ſoon fell out, that a difference aroſe between Prince *Cardinal d'Eſte*, Protector of *France*, and the Admiral of *Caſtile*, Embaſſador of Obedience from the moſt Catholick-King in that Court; and this the more eaſily in regard that the Spaniſh-Faction believed it ſelf to be the ſtrongeſt both in Number, and by reaſon of the Vicinity of *Naples*. But the *Spaniards* forgat that it never was the Cuſtome of the *French* to number their Enemies; however, that they always bring their Deſigns to paſs, when they find the Honour of their Prince concern'd. So that this Diſpute was gloriouſly decided for the French, in regard the unlucky diſhonour redounded to the Spaniards, to have made a great noiſe, vaſt preparations, but to have given very little proof of their Courage.

1646. This year produced Prodigies in *Flanders*, ſuch as were the taking of *Lanoy*, *Courtroy*, *Bergues*, and *Mardike*, the retaking of which, was not a little fatal to *France*, through the loſs of ſo many brave Gentlemen. The Count of *Fois* was one of thoſe *Hero*'s that encountered the Danger, being the firſt that entered the Trench, where nothing could reſiſt his Courage; at length wearied as he was, while he was Charging the Enemy a ſecond time, he was ſhot in the ſide with a Muſket-Bullet, of which Wound he dyed ſoon after. Nevertheleſs this Conſolation reſted with that Generous Prince in his Misfortune, that he had followed the ſteps of the moſt Illuſtrious

luſtrious of his Predeceſſors, ending his days with a Death like that of the Famous *Gaſton de Foix*, whoſe Illuſtrious Actions he had ſo ſtrictly imitated. The Duke of *Nemours* in that Aſſault received a Wound in the Knee, the Prince of *Marcellac* in the Shoulder. But the Count of *Rocheguion*, and the *Chevalier de Fieſque* were ſo unfortunate as to looſe their Lives upon the ſpot.

The taking of *Dunkirk* recomforted the Duke of *Anguien* for the misfortune of his moſt intimate Confidents. After which he underſtood with no ſmall Joy, that the defeat of the Garriſon of *Baſſee*, was the Act of the *Marſhal de Melleray*,, who was ordered by his Majeſty to paſs into *Piedmont* to joyn with the Marſhal *de Preſſis-Praſlin*. Thoſe two Generals, after they had recruited our Naval-Forces, took ſoon after *Piombino*, and *Porto Longone*, and by ſuch noble Exploits they made us eaſily forget the misfortune of the Siege of *Orbitello*. We were alſo thereby the leſs ſenſible of the loſs of *Armentier* and *Landrecies*, of which Arch-Duke *Leopold*, made himſelf Maſter in the year 1647. Which was a year remarkable for variety of Accidents. The Spaniſh Navy was defeated by the French, upon the Sea of *Genoa*, in ſight of *Naples*, and the Duke of *Breze*, who commanded the Fleet, was killed with a Cannon-Shot. The Duke of *Anguien*, now Prince of *Conde*, by the deceaſe of *Lewis* of *Bourbon* his Father, was conſtrained to raiſe the Siege of *Lerida*. The Marſhal *de Gaſſion* was ſlain before the City of *Lens*. But the revolt of the Kingdom of *Naples*, was a more then ordinary Prank of Fortune. Nevertheleſs the Duke of *Gueſe* did not meet with thoſe advantages, there, with which he flattered himſelf; by reaſon that through the Treachery of certain *Neapolitans* he fell unforrtunately into the hands of the *Spaniards*,

If at the beginning of the year 1648. the French, as well as the Sweads had all the advantages they could deſire in *Germany*, by reaſon of the defeat of the *Imperialiſts* and *Bavarians*, of which there were ſlain and taken Priſoners, about nine or ten thouſand, of which number alſo was their General *Melander*; our affairs went on with no leſs ſucceſsful proſperity in *Catalogna*, where Marſhal *Shomburgh* having conſtrained the *Spaniards* to Retreat from the Siege of *Flix*, took in the City of *Tortoſa*, after he had lain before it ſome Months. But in *Flanders*, Fortune giving ſome kind of check to Balance the proſperity of the Kings Forces, made us looſe *Courtray*, to give *Ipre* into our poſſeſſion. After which ſucceſs, the Spaniards believing us too weak to oppoſe them, by reaſon of our loſſes ſuſtained in the laſt Siege, forced us to give them Battel near to *Lens*, wherein they were wholly defeated with the loſs of eight thouſand Men, though their Army exceeded ours a third part in number.

This Victory, which could not chooſe but be the Subject of the General joy of *France*, was the occaſion of a World of Miſery, whereto ſhe was afterwards reduced. While they were returning thanks to God for this Victory in the Cathedral Church of *Paris*, in another place they were providing Priſons for the *Sieurs de Brouſſel*, Counſellor in the Grand Chamber, *Blanc-Menel & Charton*, Preſidents of the Parliament. The Confinement of theſe three perſons cauſed moſt horrid diſorders in *Paris*, where you might have ſeen in a moment the Chains faſtened, the Barricados put up, and all the People in Arms, which nevertheleſs they ſoon laid down, after that the Queen, at the Prayer of the Parliament had wiſely granted them the Liberty of thoſe three Senators. The Calm laſted till the Kings leaving the City, who was carried out of *Paris* upon the fifth or ſixth at Night; which put the Burgeſſes to take Arms again. But the Parliament apprehenſive of the Miſchiefs that might happen by reaſon of theſe miſunderſtandings, ſent a conſiderable part of their Members to St. *Germans*, where his Majeſty lay, who put forth the Declaration of the Month of *March*, by which the Souldiers being remanded from *Paris*, to the Frontiers, where the *Spaniards* were taking their advantages of their regaining *Ipre*, the Face of things began to alter ſo, that there was great hopes of a new repoſe and quiet upon the Return of the King.

But all our hopes were quite daſhed, when we beheld the Princes of *Conde* and *Longuevile* in *Bois de* of *Vincennes*, *Guien* and *Provence* all in an uproare, becauſe of their Governors, whoſe behaviour and management was inſupportable to the people of thoſe two Provinces. The Kings preſence was requiſite to reduce *Bourdeaux* to obedience; Therefore his Majeſty marched thither, and having forced his entrance after ſome Reſiſtance, he conſtrained the Heads of the adverſe Party to retire.

All the Conqueſts of Arch-Duke *Leopold*, during theſe Diviſions in *France*, were bounded by the taking of *Mouzon* and *Rethel*; of which laſt place he was not long Maſter, as being afterwards regained in the Month of December by our Army wherein was Cardinal *Mazarine* in perſon.

The Parliament judging that the Liberty of the Princes might be a means to reſtore tranquility to the Kingdom, as well as the retirement of Cardinal *Mazarine*, went in a Body to Petition the King for the Liberty of thoſe Illuſtrious

luſtrious Priſoners, and ſometime after made their humble Remonſtrances to his Majeſty, for the Removal of the Cardinal from the Management of Publick Affairs, to take away all pretence and Colour of a Civil-War.

Some few days after the Cardinal was retired, the Princes being ſet at Liberty, arrived at *Paris*, where they were received with a moſt incredible Joy, out of a hope which all Men had conceived, that their return would prevent all thoſe misfortunes which ſeemed to threaten us. But ſo far we were from beholding that good Fortune with which we flattered our ſelves, and which the Majority of the King, the ſolemnities of which, were performed with an extraordinary Pomp, was in all probability moſt likely to ſettle, that we were ſenſible of new miſeries, apprehenſive of renewing Calamities. For the Prince of *Conde* out of his diſtruſt, not finding it requiſite to cloſe with the Court, retired to his New Government of *Guien*, whither being purſued by the Army, and more then that by the preſence of the Kings perſon, he treated with *Spain*, makes a powerful party in *Gaſconie*, and from thence, as Cardinal *Mazarine* was reentred *France* he return'd to *Paris*, where the Duke of *Orleans* joyned with him againſt the Cardinal their Common Enemy.

In the mean time, the King beſieges *Eſtampes*, wherein the Army of the Princes was encloſed; but the event did not prove ſo advantagious to the King, who was oblig'd to retire with his Army and to ſurround *Paris*, where during the whole remainder of the Campaign, ſeveral Skirmiſhes happened on both ſides upon the Arrival of the *Lorrainers*, who ſhunned however, as much as in them lay, a general Battel; yet could not avoid a ſmart encounter in the Suburbs of St. *Anthony*, where were ſlain on both ſides above a thouſand Men upon the place, and where the Prince of *Conde* ſhewed all the Conduct and Bravery that could be expected from a valiant Captain, and yet if *Madamoiſelle* had not cauſed the Gate of the City to be opened, and diſcharged ſome pieces of Canon from the *Baſtille*, the Princes Army had been utterly Routed.

But two days after, the diſorder happened to be ſo great in *Paris*, that the People were forced to weare Straw to ſhew the averſion which they had againſt the Cardinal, which occaſioned ſoon after the burning of the Gate of the

City

City Common-Hall where, to unite the City with the Parliament, three hundred noted Burgeſſes were Aſſembled, of whom the Mutineers, out of a Deſign to deſtroy them all, Murdered the *Sieur Le Grat*, Maſter of the Requeſts, *de Janvry*, Counſellor in Parliament, *Myron*, Maſter of the Accompts, and ſeveral others as they came out of the Aſſembly. The *Sieur Doujat*, Counſeller of the great Chamber, and ſome other Perſons of quality had run the ſame Fortune, had they not found a way by diſguiſing themſelves to Slip unknown through the Mutineers by the favour of the Night, who at length came to that Degree of Inſolence, as to force the Prieſtly and Religious Orders, the Women and Children to provide themſelves with ſtraw to preſerve themſelves from their Fury.

In the midſt of theſe Heats, the People of this great City weary of War, began to diſtaſt the Government of the Princes, and for that Reaſon ſent ſeveral of their Burgeſſes to *Pontoiſe* where the King was, to beſeech his Majeſty to honour his good City of *Paris* with his Return, which cauſed the Duke of *Orleans* to retire, and the Prince of *Conde* to Retreat, who with the Forces which he took along with him, and ſome of the Spaniſh Succors took *Rhetel*, and St. *Menehon*. Soon after the King returning to the City, attended by the Marſhal of the Hoſpital, who was Governor, the Provoſts of Merchants, and the Sheriffs, who had been conſtrained to abſent themſelves, was received with all the ſubmiſſion imaginable.

After that the King went to the Parliament, which he united with that which he had before eſtabliſhed at *Pontoiſe*: and in the ſame place was publiſhed an Act of Oblivion, in favour of the Rebellious, provided they deſerv'd it by returning to their Duty. But the Prince of *Conde* being withdrawn into the Territories of the Catholick King, marched his Army before *Rhetel*, of which he made himſelf Maſter, as alſo of *Chaſteau Porcien*, St. *Menehon* and *de Barr*.

During theſe Troubles in *Paris*, the Spaniards, knowing that Marſhal *de Granty* was abſent from *Gravelin*, beſieged the Place, and carried it, before it could be relieved.

Guien being all out of Order, by Reaſon of the Princes Party, ſent for the Royal-Army Commanded by the Count of *Harcourt*, who retook *Barbeſeux*, *Pondeſat*, and

La

La Reole, although the Baron of *Vatteville* was come as far as the River of *Bourdeaux*, ſent by the Catholick King to the Succor of the Princes; who taking hold of the preſent opportunities, ſent *Don John* of *Auſtria* before *Barcellona*, which was by him eaſily maſtered. Nevertheleſs this Loſs was in ſome meaſure repaired by the ſurrender of *Montrond*, the Fortifications whereof the Marſhal *de Pallaux* who Commanded at the Siege, had Order to ſlight.

All this heap of misfortunes arrived to that height, that at the end of the *Campaign* we found the Cities of *Dunkirk* and *Caſal* both reduced, the firſt by the *Spaniard*, the ſecond by the Duke of *Mantua*.

The Cardinal of *Retz*, Coadjutor of *Paris*, having been Arreſted in the *Loure*, by the *Sieur de Villequier*, was carried to *Bois de Vincennes*, where after he had been detained a long time; he was removed by the Marſhal *de Meilleraye* to the Caſtle of *Nantes*, from whence he made his eſcape in the day time, got to *Belle-Iſle*, and ſo to *Rome*.

The Year 1653. began to ſignalize it ſelf in *Burgundy* by the Siege of *Bellgarde*, which having been beſieged by the Duke of *Eſpernon*, Governour of the Province was conſtrained to yield to the Arms of his Majeſty notwithſtanding the Reſiſtance of the Marqueſs of *Bouteville*, who commanded within for the Prince of *Conde Rhetel*, *Mouzon*, and *St. Menehon* followed the ſame Fortune ſoon after, but the taking of *Rocroy* by the Prince, leſſened our rejoycings for the reſt of our good ſucceſs.

Theſe ſucceſſes were attended with the reducing of *Bourdeaux*, and all other Towns of *Guien*, who had taken Arms in the Rebellion; as alſo with the accommodation made with the Prince of *Conde* and the Dutcheſs of *Longueville*, who took hold of the benefit of the Act of Oblivion. The Princeſs of *Conde* refuſing to accept of it, retired into *Flanders* together with the Duke of *Anguien* her ſon.

The King according to the example of his Predeceſſors, reſolving upon his Coronation, ſet forward for *Reimes*, where the Biſhops of *Soiſſons*, with five other Prelates received him, and at that great Ceremony, performed the Duty of the Archbiſhop of that place. At the ſame time the City of *Stenay* being beſieged, was conſtrained to return to its firſt obedience, although the Prince of *Conde* did all he could to relieve it. Perceiving therefore that there was no avoiding the loſs, he marched all the Spaniſh Army with great expedition, and ſate

down before *Arras* with thirty thousand Men, before our Generals could put any considerable Succor into the Town, so that he had leisure to make a Circumvallation, that seemed to defy all the Forces in the World. Nevertheless, the Terrible Lines of which it consisted, were so vigorously attacked by the Army which was sent to succor that place, that the Enemy was forced to quit his Works, which were sufficient to have daunted any other Nation but the French, who by the shameful flight of the Spaniard, which happened upon St. *Lewis*'s day, 1654. gained sixty pieces of Cannon, and all the Besiegers Baggage, who 'tis very probable had all left their Bodies in their Trenches, if the Prince after he was forsaken by the Arch-Duke, and the rest of the Spanish Generals, had not bestirred himself after an extraordinary Manner, to make the best of such a rash Retreat.

The Marshal *de la Ferte Senneterre*, resolving to end the Campaign with some honourable Action, as he had begun and continued it all the year, lead the Body which he commanded before *Clermont*, which he Besiged and took, while our other Captains watched the motion of the scattered Spanish Troops, who did nothing all the Winter but threaten *Quesnoy*, which was so abundantly revictual'd by the Marquis of *Chastelnau*, assisted by the Marquis of *Montpouillan* and the *Chevalier de Manpeon*, that that place was in a Condition not to fear the Enemy.

The beginning of the year 1655. was remarkable for the decease of Pope *Innocent* the Xth. upon the 7th. of *January*. After whose Death Cardinal *Chigi* supplyed the Chair who called himself *Alexander* the seventh About the same time the Duke of *Guise* returned from *Naples*, and the Court sent into *Portugal*, to purchase a good number of Vessels for the Kings Service.

The Enemy being at a loss in *Italy* how to disingage himself from the Duke of *Modena* in whose Territories the Governor of *Milan*, was engaged with an Army of six thousand Men, and from whence he could hardly Retreat after he had lost his Nephew, his Cousin, and above 1500 Soldiers, were at the same time much perplexed how to preserve themselves against the *Genoeses*, who were become weary of the pride of that Nation, which together with their slackness of payment of the vast sums owing to that Republick, was the Reason that they sent an Embassador into *France*, who received all the satisfaction imaginable from his Majesty, to whom the *Nuncio*, sometime after, delivered a Letter from the Pope, wherein he returned thanks to the King for his kind inclinations and satisfacti-

tisfaction which he ſhewed for his being exalted to the See, and withal exhorted his Majeſty to a good and ſound Peace.

At that time the Concluſion of the Treaty which *Cromwel* and the Common-wealth of *England* was a thing that brought no ſmall advantage to the affairs of *France*.

In the year 1658. the Siege of *Valenciennes*, was raiſed by Marſhal *La Ferte*, whom the Enemie had put into ſome diſorder. But Viſcount *Turenne* with his Brigade diſputed with them the Ground they had got, and took *La Capelle*, while they were haſtning to its Relief with a powerful Army. In *Italy* the Duke of *Merceur* beſieged *Valencia*, the *Count de Broile* was ſlain in the Approaches, and the Infantrie of *Modena* quite defeated by *Troiti*, Nevertheleſs the Duke with the remainder that was left, never forſook his Trenches till he had taken the place.

The arrival of Queen *Chriſtina* from *Sweden*, and her Reception quite thorow *France*, ſhewed the eſteem which the King had both of her Perſon and her Dignity.

The loſs of Saint *Guillain* was recompenſed by the taking of *Montmedy*, and the defeat of the ſuccors, with the Affront which the Enemy received at *Calais*, which they would have ſurpriz'd. St. *Venant*, *Bourbourgh*, and *Mardike* were reduced by Marſhal *Turenne*, who alſo relieved *Ardres*.

The Forces of *France* being joyned with thoſe of *England*, vanquiſhed the Enemy at the Battel of the *Downs*, which was followed by the taking of *Dunkirk*, *Bergues*, St. *Winox*, *Furnes* and *Dixmude*, which took the *Netherlands*, and conſtrained *Don John* of *Auſtria*, and the Prince of *Conde*, to retire into the heart of *Flanders*, and to put themſelves under the protection of *Tournay*. Our Army at the ſame time took *Mont-Caſſel*, *Graveline*, *Oudenard*, and was alſo Maſter of the Field. *Ipre* was afterwards taken, and upon the defeat of the Prince of *Ligne*, *Mencin*, and other Forts, ſurrendered themſelves.

The Spaniards requeſted of his Holineſs and the State of the Empire to mediate for Peace. The Journy to *Lion*, and the interview of their Majeſties, and their Royal Highneſſes of *Savoy* could not contribute to that Agreement which was intended for a double *Alliance*, the Queen having other thoughts at the ſame time to make peace with *Spain*, and Marry the King to the *Infanta*. The arrival of Monſieur *Pimantell* was the occaſion of the Journey of *Monſieur de Lionne* to *Moden*, and they were the two Miniſters that

treated

treated with Cardinal *Mazarine* and *Don Lewis de Haro*.

A Ceſſation of all ſorts of Hoſtility was publiſhed on both ſides, in Order to a ſolid and firm Peace. And then it was that Men began to hope for the wonted Intercourſe between the two Nations, andthat the former Commerce would be eſtabliſh'd, which had been interrupted for four and twenty years together.

Cardinal *Mazarine* and *DonLewis de Haro* being arrived in the Iſland of *Faiſans* began the Treaty the 13th of *Auguſt* which was at length concluded upon the ſeventh of *November*, after four and twenty Conferences, at ſuch a time that Peace ſeemed to be more deſired then expected. The ſucceſs of the Low Countries and thoſe of Portugal conſtrain'd the Spaniards to a Concluſion, the Queen-Mother giving them to underſtand, that if they let ſlip this Occaſion, they might probably never recover the ſame again. The diſorders of *Marſeilles* forc'd the King to take a journey into *Provence*. The Duke of *Mercœur* enter'd the City with his Sword in his hand at the Head of the Light-Horſe, to preſerve it from Plunder: which done, his Majeſty appointed the Erection of a Citadel, the place and compaſs where he immediately aſſign'd.

In the year 1660. He continued his Progreſs through all *Tholouſe*, *Bourdeaux*, and *Bayonne* to the very Iſland of *Faiſans*, where happened an Interview between the two Kings, and the Reception of the *Infanta*. The Pomp and Conſummation of this great Mariage, appear'd extreamly advantagious to the two Nations. The Ceremonies finiſh'd, the Court return'd to *Paris*, which had prepar'd all things for the Magnificent Entrie which the Queen made the 26th of *Auguſt*.

The Death of the Duke of *Orleans* at *Blois* the 2d. of *Feb.* 1661. and of Cardinal *Mazarine* at *Vincennes* the 9th of *March*, moderated in ſome meaſure the publick rejoycings. They were very much lamented by the King and their own Creatures. But the Mariages of the Duke of *Orleans* with the Princeſs of *England*, and of the Prince of *Florence*, with *Madamoiſelle D' Orleans* made them forget theſe Loſſes. The reſtraint of the *Sieur Fouquet* ſurpriz'd not only his own, but all People of buſineſs. The Erection of the Chamber of Juſtice was very diſadvantageous for them. It opened the Kings Eyes, and cauſed him to take Care of his Kingdom. It eſtabliſhed an admirable Order in his Houſhold, and a rare Diſcipline in his Armies, keeping both the great and meaner Officers in their Duty, and an entire dependency. It has alſo made him ſo much the Maſter of the Fortreſſes and Citadels in the Kingdom,

Kingdom, that the General and particular Governors are in a moſt perfect Obedience. The *Spaniard* was deſirous to experiment whether his Majeſties new Government were upheld with conſtancy and vigour. To this purpoſe the Baron of *Batteville* at *London* aſſaulted the *Count d' Eſtrades* at the publick Entry of the extraordinary embaſſador of *Swedeland*. The King complained thereof at *Madrid*, and at *Bruſſels*, and recall'd his Commiſſioners, that were employ'd with thoſe of *Spain*, for the Regulation of the Limits.

The Marquiſs of *Fuentas* came to make his Majeſty ſatisfaction, aſſuring him, that his Maſter had ſent Order to his Embaſſadors and Miniſters not to appear at all in Competition with thoſe of *France*, which was made in the preſence of eight Embaſſadors, and twenty two Reſidents.

The Birth of the *Dauphin* of *France*, and the Prince of *Spaine*, the firſt and ſixth of *November* were great favours to both Nations.

The King made ſeveral Knights the firſt day of the year 1662. There was great wondring that the Duke of *Longueville* ſhould pretend to precede the Duke of *Vendoſme*, who preceded in Birth, not only him, but all Forraign Princes. The *Count* of *Soiſſons* and the Duke of *Guiſe* refus'd the Order of Knighthood, ſaying, they would go in pairs, like the Dukes of *Merceur* and *Beaufort*, which was adjudged with great knowledg of the Cauſe in favour of the Natural Princes.

The firſt Campaign of the *Portugeſes* aſtoniſhed *Spain*, as did alſo the Mariage of the King of *England* with the *Infanta*. The Succors which they obtain'd from the French and Engliſh and the Signal Victories which they got by that means have contributed much to the eſtabliſhment of that Crown.

The Limits of the Kings Conqueſts were for the time happily regulated at *Mets*.

The Aſſault made at *Rome* upon the Duke of *Crequi*, and the evil conſequences which were thought would have followed from thence, were terminated by the Treaty of *Piſa*,

Inthe year 1663. TheEmbaſſadorsof the thirteen Cantonsof *Switzerland* came to renew the fair Alliance betwixt them and *France*.

There happened ſome Diſorder in *Lorrain*, *Marſal* was inveſted by the *Count* of *Guiche*, but the Kings Journey in eleven days, and the ſubmiſſion of Duke *Charles*, who redelivered the Place to the Kings obedience, calm'd that Tempeſt. In the Month of *December* the King created fourteen Dukes and Peers and the Duke of *Anguien* eſpouſed the Princeſs Palatine, *Anna* of *Baviera*.

Germany was very much alarumed in the year 1664. at the raiſing the Siege of *Caniſia*, and taking the Fort of *Serini*, and *Montecuculi*, the Emperors General was ,repuls'd, and his Ar-

my had been loſt, had it not beeen for the French Troops under the *Count* of *Fueillade* who defeated the Turks upon the *Raab*. They came to encamp before *Vienna*, and made an irruption into *Sileſia*. However that ſignal Rout conſtrained the Infidels to make a Truce for twentynine years between the two Empires, The enterpriſe of *Gigeri* contributed very much to it, ſo that the name of *France* was very much redoubted in the *Ottaman* Court.

In the year 1665. The *Engliſh* and Hollanders made a new War and *France* engaged it ſelf to ſuccor the United Provinces, nevertheleſs he ſent the Duke of *Vernueil* into *England* to mediate a Reconciliation. But the Engliſh Treaty with the Biſhop of *Munſter*, very much aſtoniſhed the Hollander, ſo that the Troops that were ſent to their Releif, embroiled us with the King of *Great Britain*,

The Death of the King of *Spain* which happened upon the 17th of *September*, was followed by that of the Duke of *Vendoſme*, the 22th of *October*. The King and all the Court teſtified their ſorrow to the Dutcheſs his Wife, and to the Princes of his Family. To which purpoſe the King ſent the Duke of St. *Aignan*, clad all in Mourning, the Train of his outward Garment being carried up by two of his Gentlemen in Ordinary, with a ſquare Bonnet, and the Coller of the Order conducted by the *Sieur Saintot*, the King at Arms and the Heralds, who after they had preſented him the Holy water, he caſt it three timesupon the Coffin of the deceaſedPrince,while hisMajeſties Muſick ſang the Anthem *de Profundis*. The Count of *Preſſis Pralin*, and the Marquis *Pluvant* for the Duke of *Orleans* and *Valois*.

The Queen-Mothers of *France* and *Portugal* dyed, the 20th of *January* and 27th of *February* 1664. The Peace between the Biſhop of *Munſter* and the *Hollander*, occaſioned the return of our Forces. But the Hollanders puſt up with their Victories, affronted the Duke of *Beaufort*, who apprehenſive of their Treachery, gain'd *Breſt* in ſight of the Engliſh-Fleet.

In the year 1667. The *Grand Signor*, who made War in *Candy* for ſeveral years ſent thither his Grand Vizier with a potent Army. The place was aſſaulted with great Vigor and well defended by the Marquis *Ville* and the *Venetians*.

The Queen of *Poland* dyed the 10th of *May*, and *Alexander* the VII. the 22th, to whom ſucceeded *Clement* the IX. who has maintain'd the Grandeur and Dignity of the Church with great Zeal and Honour.

The Mariage between the Duke of *Guiſe* and *Madamoiſelle d' Alencon* was Conſummated the 15.

The ſeveral Muſters which the King made of his Forces, were but a Divertiſement to his Enemies; but their March into *Flanders* aſtoniſhed *Caſtel-Rodrigo*, who cauſed ſeveral pla-

ces

ces to be demoliſh'd. His Majeſty repaired *Armentieres* and *Charle-le-Roy*; forced *Fournay*, *Bergue Furne*, *Liſle*, *Courtray* *Oudenarde* and *Aloſt*; which was retaken by aſſault by the *Hollander* and the Marſhal-General making himſelf Maſter of the Place, cauſed it to be demoliſhed.

The Empreſs being brought to Bed of an Arch-Duke, his Majeſty ſent the Marquis *de Guiry* to Congratulate their Imperial Majeſties at *Vienna*, who did not long enjoy the happineſs which ſhe promiſed to her ſelf of ſeeing a King of the *Romans*.

The Eſtates and People of Portugal depoſed their King *Alphonſus* from the Government, and gave it to *Don Pedro* his Brother, who married the Queen upon the Nullity of the firſt Marriage.

In the year 1668. The King having requeſted the Pope to be Godfather to his Son. *Monſieur* the *Dauphin*, he caſt his eye upon the Cardinal of *Vendoſme*. To him therefore he ſent full power and authority to perform the Ceremony, wherein the Cardinal behav'd himſelf with great honour. He gave the King to underſtand, that it belong'd to his Holineſs in his perſon, and not to the Queen of *England* to name the Prince; and to the Biſhops to tender to his dignity and to the Holy See, thoſe reſpects and ſubmiſſions which were due. The Prince was named *Lewis*, and the Ceremonie was performed at St. *Germains*, the 24th of *March*. The Honours were carried by the *Bourbons*, and the Train of the Prince's Royal Mantle was born by the Duke of *Vendoſme*, having his precedence immediately after the Princes of the blood.

The Diſpenſation which the Legate gave for the ſecond Marriage of the Queen of *Portugal* his Niece, is to be accounted one of thoſe blowes of State lucky, and unlook'd for.

The Duke of *Beaufort*, and the Knight of *Vendoſme* in his thirteenth year Embarqued with an intention to make a deſcent into the Spaniſh Tertitories. But the Peace and an extraordinary Tempeſt put a ſtop to the Deſigns of that great Admiral; however it made the boldneſs and fierceneſs of the young Prince to be admired.

The Conqueſt of *Franche Conte* during the Carnival, was one of the greateſt Actions that ever were performed. it amazed all the World, and cauſed the Spaniard to quit the Name and Arms of *Portugal*, and their Pretentions to that Crown. However the Province was reſtored by the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*, and partly at the requeſt of *Clement* the IX. The King having a greater regard to the good of Chriſtendome then the Grandeur of his glory and Dominion.

The Birth of the *Infant* of *Portugal* happened upon the ſixth of *January*, 1669. at what time his Holineſs exhorted all the Princes of Chriſtendome to the Relief of *Candie*. The Duke

of

of *Beaufort*, carried thither the Knight of *Vendoſme*, with a Detachment of Seamen. One time among the rest, hearing the Enemy beat their *Reveillez* betimes in the Morning, he Commanded his Drums to beat a Charge, and clear the Retrenchment at the head of the firſt Battalion, which he did ſo generouſly, that the Turks abandoned the Place. But the Fire which the Chriſtians put to their Magazines cauſed ſuch a Panick-Fear as forced them to return. The Duke forſaken by his own People, was euvelop'd by the Infidels. He could not quit the Field, nor the Victory which he had gotten. The Knight of *Vendoſme* ſtood firm to him. Fortune and War have ſpared that youthful *Mars*, and the Honour of that famous and glorious Retreat which he made the 25th of *June*, gave the world to underſtand he was both Soldier and Captain.

The great Services which the Cardinal Duke of *Vendoſme* did the King and Kingdom, terminated the 6th of *Auguſt*, after all the pains which he had taken to forward the Forces that were deſign'd for *Condy*. The Dutcheſs of *Vendoſme* his Mother, was the example and Model of Vertue and Sanctity of Life, and dyed this year, as alſo did the Queen of *England*, the one on the 8th, the other on the 10th of *September*.

Our Monarch took a Progreſs into *Flanders*, 1670. to ſhew the Queen the Conqueſts lately joyned to his Dominion and confirmed by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*. His Majeſty viſited all the places, took a View of the Fortifications and Magazins, the ſtrength and force of his Garriſons, and what was wanting to keep them in a true Poſture of defence. Wherein ſuch has been his great pains and care, that of places mean and of no regard, they are now become of great importance and capable to endure long Sieges.

A new Embroylment of the Duke of *Lorrain* conſtrained the King to ſend thither the Duke of *Crequi*, with an Army, which took Poſſeſſion of *Ponta Mouſſon*, the Walls whereof were rais'd; of *Eſpinal* and *Chate*, the Garriſons of which places did but plunder and deſtroy the Country adjoyning.

An Embaſſador was ſent by one of the Kings of the Coaſt of *Guiny*, who keeps his Court at *Darda*, to admire the Grandeur of his Majeſties Court, and to ſee what advantages he could make by eſtabliſhing Commerce. Thoſe barbarous people live in Idolatry, and are very much to be pittied.

In the year 1671. The *Spaniards* by their Emiſſaries making the *Duchy* apprehenſive of our Neighbourhood, and the Progreſs of the Kings Arms, engaged thoſe Republicans to forget the many Benefits which they had received from *France*, and to labour their own Ruine with two much heat and paſſion. To which purpoſe they ſollicited all the Soveraign Princes to joyn with them in Leagues and Treaties againſt *France*.

The Vertue and Merit of the Biſhop Duke of *Laon* advanced

ced him to the Cardinal Dignity. The Miniſters of *Spain* oppoſed his advancement, and the Nomination of the Queen of *Portugal*, which his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty very ſtifly defended. And indeed this Promotion was very honourable for *France*, eſpecially done to favour a Queen whoſe intereſt is much more profitable to the Kingdom.

The ſecond Mariage of his Royal-Highneſs with the Daughter of the Elector *Palatine* was concluded, and the Articles ſigned the 6th of *November* 1671. and the Marſhall *du Pleſſis* had the charge of the Procuration for the Ceremony of the Eſpouſals at *Metz*, the 16th of the ſame Month.

France and *England* by the ſuccors which they gave the United Provinces made of that Rebellious People a Puiſſant Democracie. But at laſt the two Kings diſdaining their ingratitude, joyned their Forces to chaſtize their Crime. The forbidding of Commerce, and the Injunctions laid upon their Subjects to exerciſe all Acts of Hoſtility againſt them, was publiſhed the 7th of *April*, and the King at the Head of an hundred and fifty thouſand men cauſed them to tremble. He preſently took from them *Orſoy*, *Weſel*, *Burie* and *Rhineberg*; *Rets*, *Emmerick* and *Groll*. The Count of *Guiche* paſſed the *Rhine* Swimming with two thouſand Horſe. To which danger the Chevalier of *Vendoſme* was the only Prince that expoſed himſelf beſides his General. He ſo behaved himſelf, that at his firſt ſetting foot in the *Betuw* he gained an Enſign and a Standard which he preſented to the King; and flew with the Prince to the Skirmiſh, wherein the Duke of *Longueville* was killed.

The paſſage over this River, cauſed the Prince of *Orange* to quit the Banks of the *Iſſel*, at which time *Vicount Turenne* cauſed a detachment of ſix hundred Men to be made by the Duke of *Vendoſme*, which has always ſerved at the Head of his Regiment, and particularly to open the Trenches of *Arnheime*. They would have alſo ſhewed their Valour at *Nimmeghen*; but that great General ſtopped their Fury, and beſought the King to retain them about his perſon. The Forts of *Schenk*, *Doesburgh*, *Zutphen* and many other Ramparts of *Holland* were taken in ſo ſmall a time, that there were reckoned up near fifty in two Months. *Utreck* refuſed Relief; on purpoſe to ſurrender it ſelf to the King. *Creveceur*, *Coarden*, *Grave* and *Bomel* were taken, and the Campaign ended with the taking of *Bodengrave*, *Survanmerdam*, and *Niverberg*. To requite theſe Loſſes the Prince of *Orange* with ſix thouſand *Spaniards*, ſent him by *Montery* under the Conduct of *Marcin*, beſieged *Charleroy*, but the Count of *Montal*, having got into the Town, made him retreat with ſhame not only to himſelf but the *Spaniards*.

In the year 1675. The *Hollanders* having drawn to their

ſide the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and the moſt part of the Princes of *Germany*, propoſed ſtrange *Chimera*'s to themſelves. But Vicount *Turenne* conſtrained the Marquiſs of *Brandenburgh* to fly, and took from him the County of *Mark* with ſeveral places. Whereupon *Cologne* was choſen for the place of Treaty.

The King having cauſed *Maeſtricht* to be Inveſted, the Trenches were opened by Night, the 18th of *June*. And that place of ſuch importance, ſo well fortified, ſo well defended, was forced to ſurrender at the end of the Month, a thing almoſt incredible. In ſhort, the United Provinces were ſo roughly handled both by Sea and Land, that they acknowledg it to this hour, confeſſing that the Arms of Kings are long and ponderous, and that it was ill done, to draw upon them the Indignation of two great Monarchs; of which their Allies are not a little ſenſible, their Countries ſtill ſuffering for it.

At the beginning of the Winter, Vicount *Turenne* marched into *Alſatia*, there to fight the Enemy. The Princes of *Vendoſme* took Poſt to be in the Action; but the Knight of *Vendoſme* near to *Metz* broke his Arm, by the fall of his Horſe, that ſtumbled under him.

The Campaign began betimes in *Burgundy*, 1674, *Gray*, *Weſoul* and ſeveral other Loſſes began a ſecond time, the Conqueſt of that Country. That which haſtned his Majeſties March, was the ſurprizal of the Prince of *Fuſtenburgh*, the Elector of *Cologne*'s Plenipotentiary. An attempt in time of Peace contrary to the publick Faith. For the committing of which Action in regard the Emperor gave Order againſt the Right of Nations, it will be an Eternal Reproach both to him and his.

The King therefore compleated the Conqueſt of *Franche Conte*, by the taking the City and Citadel of *Bezanſon*, *Dole*, *Salins* and all the reſt of the Country, which he ſubdued to his Obedience, and is a ſafeguard to ſix Provinces of his Kingdom. The Duke of *Lorrain*, and Count *Caprara* in vain attempted to Relieve it. For Vicount *Turenne*, with a far leſſer ſtrength gave them a ſtop beyond the *Rhine*, where that great Captain did wonders during the whole Campaign, having fought and won ſeveral Battels, and performed famous exploits in War. The Knight of *Vendoſme* was always near him, and ſtill ſo deſperately engaged the Enemy, that he brake and diſordered the Duke of *Lorrain* at the Battel of *Seiren*.

All this while in *Holland*, the Prince of *Conde* ſuſtained the Forces of the Empire, *Spain*, and the *Low Countries*. That Powerful Army thought to have carried all things before them and to have taken up their Winter Quarters in *Picardie* and *Champeigne*, and there to have quaffed the good Wines of *Rhetmes*. But the Battel of *Seneff* which he won from ſo many Enemies, was the moſt remarkable exploit of that exquiſite Captain. He thought to have vanquiſhed them at *Oudenard*, but

but they ſhamefully quitted the Siege. The Duke of *Vendoſme*, who had ſignaliz'd himſelf in *Burgundy*, took poſt to be an Eye-witneſs of ſo great an Action.

1675. The Embaſſies of Marſhall *d' Eſtrees* were very honourable and very bold. That of the Duke his Son was maintained with the ſame Vigour. He knew well how to let the Pope underſtand that he was obliged, not only to give audience to the Miniſters of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, but alſo to hear their juſt Complaints, which is a prerogative that his Holineſs cannot refuſe to the firſt King in the World.

The moſt important Cities of the Enemy were apprehenſive of being beſieged, at what time the King attacked *Limburgh*, and made himſelf Maſter of that Dutchie, which is one of the ſeventeen Provinces of the Low-Countries, which was adjoyned to the Government of Marſhal d' *Eſtrades*, After this Conqueſt his Majeſty delivered up the Charge of the Army to *Monſieur* the Prince, who endeavoured all he could to Fight the Enemy; But the Intentions of the *Spaniards* did not correſpond with the Deſigns of the Princes of *Conde* and *Orange*.

Montecuculi with all the Force of the Empire promiſed to himſelf that he would paſs the *Rhine*, which he did over the Bridg of *Spire*. But Marſhal *Turenne*, marching to meet him, he repaſs'd it, the Imperialiſts being very much ſurpriſed to ſee him ſo near them. The French were eager to give them Battel, although encamped among Rivers and Woods, which cauſed them to follow the retreating Enemy, who to ſecure his March, planted two pieces of Cannon upon a Hill to favour his Retreat. And from thence it was that the Marſhal-General going to take a View of the Enemies encampment was killed with a great Shot.

He had deſigned the Chevalier of *Vendoſme* to command the Cavalrie. However the young Duke of *Beaufort* was the perſon at that time, who commanded fifteen thouſand Horſe, and was preſent at the retaking of *Corbi*. That young Prince after ſix Campaigns, has been ſo unfortunate, that he could never find an opportunity to fight with Honour, and ſerve the King with Renown.

Upon the difference between the *Count d' L' Orge*, and the Marquiſs *de Vaubrun*, the Army deſired to be Commanded by the Duke of *Vendoſme*. But the two Generals being reconciled, they retreated through *Wilſtelt* to *Althnem*, where was fought a famous and memorable Battel.

Upon the Intelligence which *Montecuculi* received, that our Baggage marched into *Alſatia*, he pretended to ſend certain Troops thorow *Strasburgh*, to Plunder it, but the Marquiſs *de Vaubrun* paſſed the *Rhine* with ſeven Battalions and twenty-two Squadrons. And indeed he had been loſt without this Stratagem. He flattered himſelf that not having to do with any

any more than one Brigade, it would be eaſie for him to be cut in pieces with a powerful Army. They fought there near ten hours. The Duke of *Vendoſme* at the Head of his Battalion, which appeared weak, becauſe it was not ſo numerous as the reſt, was more expoſed to the Attacks, yet as vigorouſly ſuſtained the force of the Enemy. The Enemy underſtood not that there was a Prince at the head of it, with the Officers of the Guards, and that it was the Regiment of *Vendoſme*, which has ever been Victorious. That young *Mars* outdid himſelf in a time, and upon an occaſion of ſo much danger and hazard. He received a ſlight wound croſs the Thigh, which did not at all hinder his Fighting, nor his winning of Honour.

The Prince of *Conde* had Orders to take Charge of that Army, and leave his own to the Duke of *Luxemburgh*. So that although *Montecuculi* beſieged *Lovern* and *Haguenau*, that great General conſtrained him to quit the Sieges and repaſs the *Rhine*.

The defeat of Marſhal *Crequi* was the occaſion of the Loſs of *Treves*, the firſt City which the *Franks* took from the *Gauls*.

The City of *Conde* and *Bouchain* were taken by the King, the 4th. and 12th of *May*, 1676.

The King agreed to the Mediation of *England* for Peace, and made ſuitable returns for the Zeal which his Majeſty of *Britain* had ſhewen for the Repoſe of Chriſtendome. Thereupon, Paſports were agreed, and ſent where they were required, and the Duke of *Vitry* and the Embaſſadors *Colbert* and *d'Avaux* were ordered Plenipotentiaries for *France*, and ſent for *Nimeghen*, in Order to that Affair, which was the concluſion of Peace, ſo important and earneſtly deſired.

FINIS.